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One great cause of the success of the institution at Hamburgh has been the *publicity* and *regularity* of the accounts. Without this all charities become jobs, the directors grow indifferent to public approbation or censure, and the administration falls into the hands of under officers, who soon learn so to entangle the business, that no subsequent director is ever able to unravel the clue.

That which has been done in Hamburgh, by the co-operation of its best and wisest citizens, has been effected at Munich by the abilities and perseverance of one individual.* The particulars of that establishment are so well and so generally known, that it is unnecessary for me to enter into the detail of them. The institution has, in both instances, been wisely adapted to the circumstances and condition of the respective places; at Munich with additional power, from the establishment being blended with the government of the state, and producing an influence on the country, of which that city is the capital; and from its being connected with a variety of useful and extraordinary inventions and improvements, which Count Rumford has made, and *is now making*, for the benefit of mankind.

October 29, 1798.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AT HAMBURGH, IN 1799.

The following paper is extracted from a late publication at Hamburgh. It is submitted to consideration, how far the detail of Hamburgh in 1789, is descriptive of the present situation of London; and whether it might not be desirable, that the Hamburgh account of 1799, should be applicable to an improved state of our own metropolis.

State of Hamburgh in the year 1789.

1. The streets crowded with beggars, many of them strangers; all in great distress; the modest and deserving perishing unheard and unknown, for want of a share in that relief, which the street-beggar anticipated by fraud and importunity. 446 persons in the house of correction, besides prisoners.

2. It appeared upon inquiry, that, besides street beggars, there were many poor persons without bedding or clothes, perishing wretchedly and unknown; objects who were ashamed to make their appearance in the day time, on account of the want of decent apparel.

3. There were not less than 600

* Count Rumford has had the satisfaction of being very useful to the institution at Hamburgh. The following extract is translated from the Hamburgh Report, of January 1798.—"The military workhouse in Munich had the good fortune to remain several years under the immediate direction of its founder, *Count Rumford*; better known to philosophers under his former name, Sir Benjamin Thompson. He had found means to derive the most important advantages from the long known, and long neglected fact (of which, however, every baker avails himself) that meal exposed with water a certain time, in a certain degree of heat, attaches to itself a certain quantity of the water, so firmly that the water appears to be changed from a fluid to a solid state; and will actually support the heat of red hot iron without being separated from the meal: he united this fact with the new chemical discoveries, respecting the component parts of water; and applied the whole to a composition of cheap food, of which barley is the basis; which mixed with pease, potatoes and some other ingredients, and boiled very slowly, and for a long time, with a certain proportion of water, and then properly seasoned, and mixed with cut bread, to which may be occasionally added, a small quantity of various cheap articles, which give it a variety of rich and agreeable tastes, wholesome and savoury food may be prepared at a very moderate expense. The deputation made several experiments in preparing this kind of food, which all succeeded; but they still found a want of Count Rumford's boilers, in which the heat is so completely confined, that a very small quantity of fuel is found to be sufficient for cooking a very large quantity of food. The Count, to whom application was made on this occasion, very politely sent the deputation a complete model of an oblong boiler, on his best principles, with its fire place, dampers, &c. which being executed of the proper size, has been found to answer all that could be expected from it." No less than sixteen copies of this model have already been made, and sent from Hamburgh to different great towns and cities in Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

persons, without bed or bedding; and 2,000 without linen: all of them, dirty, ragged, and devoid of all domestic comfort.

4. Not less than 2,200 poor neglected children, covered with rags and vermin: many of them, from infancy, taught by their parents to beg and steal, and growing up in vice and infamy.

5. The distresses, and the conduct of the poor were almost unknown, except to a few clerical and medical men. When the directors and inspectors made their first inquiries, they visited some narrow courts inhabited entirely by beggars, lost to society, and scarcely preserving the human form; courts, which benevolence approached with a degree of alarm and horror.

6. With a very few exceptions, the poor man who was prevented by sickness from working at his trade, or afflicted by long and severe illness in his family, was thereby irretrievably ruined. His alternative was to apply to an ignorant empirick, to the destruction of his health; or, if he called in regular medical assistance, he was in consequence obliged to dispose of his furniture and implements of labour, to the ruin of his family.

7. A poor family, consisting of more than two children, found it impossible to procure subsistence merely by the labour of the father; and the mother being without occupation, the children, however well disposed their parents might be, were inevitably reduced to hopeless beggary.

8. The artisan, who, for want of employment or of a sale for his work, was behind hand, found himself compelled to pawn his tools; and by extreme indigence was frequently reduced to a wretched state of inactivity; in consequence of which, though possessed of strength and skill to labour, he became a hopeless and helpless beggar.

9. No establishment for the preservation of natural children, and for the restoration of their unfortunate and penitent mothers to the paths of virtue and industry.

10. There were 7,391 paupers (4,087 women, 1,079 men, and 2,225 children) besides persons in hospitals. Mendicity, spreading like infection, and paralysing the industry and energy of the poor, was become an epidemic disease among the lower classes of life.

State of Hamburgh in the year 1799.

1. Scarcely a beggar to be seen: every necessitous inhabitant receiving, under kind and regular care and inspection, sure and beneficial relief. In ten years 3,081 poor strangers relieved, and returned to their places of habitation. Not more, in the whole, than 147 persons in the house of correction.

2. It is known to all the poor inhabitants, that if they apply to the inspector of their district, they will receive immediate temporary relief; and that the necessary inquiries will forthwith be made as to their situation, and the means of assuring to them regular support.

3. No poor person without proper cloathing; none, who may not have linen and a bed. If they are not able to earn them by labour, they receive them as a gift.

4. In the preceding 10 years, 2,699 children educated in the schools of industry; and 4,833 received, since 1793, into the other schools. Of these, 538 children have been apprenticed.

5. There are now 180 inspectors, five physicians, and five surgeons, who regularly visit every part of Hamburgh. Each house is numbered, and there are 2,200 poor persons employed to bring the inspectors immediate information of any distress or disorder in the city. Thus are misery and vice diminished among the poor; and virtue and patriotism increased among the rich.

6. Those who are too poor to pay for medical assistance, may have it of the establishment, together with pecuniary relief, until they can resume their work. During a period of ten years, 36,803 sick persons have been thus relieved; of whom 30,978, have been recovered, and restored to the community. The mortality among the sick, in the early part of the preceding 10 years, was about 8 in the hundred: it now bears only half that proportion.

7. A large family became in 1792

an advantage to the honest and industrious. The parents receive an allowance for any child too young to attend the schools: where the other children are instructed, clothed, and fed; and have some surplus of their earnings, to carry home to their parents.

8. Since 1795 a committee has met regularly every Saturday, to discharge debts, redeem pawns, purchase materials and tools, or advance loans for distressed artisans, *who can show that their distress is not occasioned by vice or idleness.* In four years, 940 families have been so relieved; and nearly one-third of the money so employed has been already repaid.

9. A foundling hospital was opened in 1795; in which 138 children have been already preserved, and 153 mothers maintained till they could be placed in service.

10. There are at present 3,090 paupers, fed and clothed, and obliged to do such work as they are capable of. Of these, 1,592 are aged persons, from 60 to 100 years of age; 1,097 maimed or diseased persons of middle age; and 401 children, the greater part of whom are very young.

GENERAL NUMERICAL STATEMENT.

In	1789	1799
Poor, above childhood . .	5106	2689
Poor children	2225	401
Receiving relief	7391	3090
In the house of correction	446	147
In the sick hospital	920	894
In the orphan hospital about	1000	600
Total	9757	4731
Reduction in the number of paupers		5026

If from 5026 be subtracted the persons receiving relief, the average number of which is 237, and children merely receiving education, which may be set at 1054, still there will remain a saving to the community of *three thousand seven hundred and thirty five persons.* *March* 22, 1800.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

I HAVE heard much censure thrown on an article in one of your late numbers, signed Sylvia; being a dialogue on the state of things in the county of Wexford, during the distressful period of 1798. It has been said that it is wrong to revive the recollection of those times. I think otherwise. In my view they convey important lessons of instruction both to the people and to the rulers.—The former may see the danger of resisting established power, by any other force, than the force of public opinion, exerted with coolness and firmness, so as to bring the majority to see the general good, and to act so as to promote it. Governors may also see the dangers arising from a system of coercion, and of power improperly exercised. But to attempt to bury the past in oblivion is a fruitless effort. History will record in a black page, the excesses and errors committed by both sides; and a lasting memorial that cannot be obliterated, while memory holds its place, is recorded in the recollection of thousands. I know that this little sketch of feeling was the product of the pen of a female unacquainted with the noise or irritations of politics.—She had seen some of the scenes which she pourtrays, and her pen in this artless sketch, obeyed the dictates of a feeling heart.

As a motive for not repeating the grievances of the period before alluded to, I have heard the conduct of government described as lenient. They have certainly endeavoured to obtain their purposes by indirect means, which some are inclined to call artifices. To accomplish their favourite object of the union, they were not sparing of bribes. Reversions, three deep, and seats both on the legal and episcopal bench, are said to have been profusely dispensed. Some have ranked a *royal bounty*, a regium donum, among the useful arts of governing, by which a priest-hood was gained, though a people was not rendered contented. To make this measure equitable, all sects, who would have accepted of it, should have had their teachers included, as otherwise the burden and the benefits are unequal. I do not however approve the plan, nor do I wish to see the priest-hood made in any manner independent of the people. From that view I would object to an allowance to the Catho-